THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

J. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 9, 1830. | NO. VIII, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 998.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

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Miscellaneous.

THE GREEK LOVERS.

The soft rain falls alike on the just and on the unjust, and the glorious summer's sun pours its radiance on the festive hall and on the battle field.—There was the still valley, with its sparkling streams and its shady groves, and the gray hills that closed it out from the rest of the world; but the streams were now dyed with blood—the groves were deserted—and higher than the highest palms, rose the black, heavy smoke of burning cottages. For Hassan had been there—Hassan had found that one peaceful spot, and with the slaughter of Greece before him, had ravaged that lovely valley. The frightened Greeks fled from their blazing huts; to resist, was but to die—but to be taken, was to be sent in triumph and in scorn to the Turkish sultan, and to pine as a slave, instead of to fall as a freeman.

One young Greek had, with determined fury, defended his father's hut. Alas! he could not but obey its fate; and as the old Demetrius fell into the arms of his son, pierced with a hundred bullets, the young Constantine would have blessed the hand which had directed one to him. When the Turkish soldier rode gaily off from that scene of blood, he envied the very slaves they were bearing away so proudly.

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Beneath a rugged pile of rocks, stained with moss, and festooned with ivy, lay a group of Turkish soldiers—their crooked scimitars placed by their long guns, as they rested after their day of fury. One sat apart, and grasping the hilt of his sabre, looked out with watchful glance on every side, which showed that he was neither careless nor weary; his dark eye sparkled as he thought on the deeds of the day, and the scornful curl of his lip betokened that pity was a stranger to the breast of Hassan. One more figure completed the group, and she was so shaded by the projecting rock, as scarcely to be perceived.

But even there, as she stood shrinking from her fierce associates, with hands clasped in terror, her body could not be hid. The soft dark eye, shaded by the long eyelash, the long brown tresses which had fallen around her slender waist, the glowing complexion, and the graceful form; these could only belong to Alcmena, the pride of that once happy, but now devastated valley.

"Ah! wo is me, I am helpless," said she in her native tongue: "I am alone. Shine not so brightly, proud sun; mock me not with thy dancing beams. The heart of Alcmena will soon break—hasten it not."

Hassan turned and gazed upon her: his proud eye had never softened before, but now he felt pity. The first thought of pity to a hard heart is like the first pearl to a Persian diver—it gives hope of more.

"She shall not be a slave," said he, "to stand despised in the Turkish markets, but she shall reign in my harem: wealth and pleasure shall be at her feet, and she will not refuse the love of the dreaded Hassan."

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Morning rose on the vale of Arete, and Constantine was seeking among the scattered ruins some trace of his beloved Alcmena; for he could not bear to think that she was the slave or the favorite of some wealthy Turk. There was no one to be found. Her silver woven veil alone clinging to the bough of a lofty palm, and the print of horses' feet near the same place, told the lover that Alcmena was gone. He took his resolution in a moment, and looking round on the mountains, still and calm, and wreathed in mist, he bent over his father's grave to shed tears for his fate, and to vow vengeance on his foes; he glanced at the sparkling streams that now bore no tokens of the fray, and he left the place of his birth and sorrows, to seek through Greece his lost Alcmena.

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The step of Hassan was stately through his lofty halls, his attendants bowed before him, and his favorites rejoiced at his presence, but Alcmena refused his proffered love.

"You are noble and rich," said she: "seek another bride."

"You alone rule my heart," replied Hassan; "I never before sought the love of woman."

"If I were to wed a Turk," said Alcmena, "the tears of Greece would rise up before me; and before I wed a Mussolman, may Azrael enfold me with his gloomy wings!"

Hassan looked on his glittering palace, and felt that, without Alcmena, it was nothing. The proud conqueror was subdued before the timid Greek.—He gave her magnificent apartments, and bade her name her wishes, that he might grant them.

His sword hung idle in his sheath, and his pages wondered that he now never threw the javelin.—He would often visit Alcmena, that she might teach him what had made her so virtuous; and he listened with wonder as she painted to him the sacred beauties of her religion, and called on him to believe; and Hassan did believe, and he became a Christian, but not openly—for although he could brave danger, he could not endure scorn.

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Alcmena was sitting on golden cushions before her open window, thinking of the vale of Arete. The sun was setting in a blaze of glory, and the closing flowers sent forth their last perfumes. She took her lute, and sang of her native land to her own wild music.

"Such a sunset as this glowed upon the field of Marathon when Greece was free, and lighted the conquering chiefs to their joyful homes, (so sang the Greek maiden,) and as bright a one glowed over the vale of Arete, and showed the spoiler's hand and the tyrant's boast. No," said she, as she dropped her lute, "I will never be Hassan's bride. I can forgive him, but I can never be his."

She raised her eyes and saw a young Turk, who attracted by the melody, was standing near the window. She arose in terror; but it was no Turkish voice that met her ear, and no Turkish hand that clasped hers, as Constantine sprang to her side. He had wandered far, but had he toiled a thousand leagues, such a meeting would have overpaid his labor.

"Fly with me, Alcmena," said he; "and we may still find some spot in Greece as yet unknown to the destroyer."

"Hassan has been kind to me, and has protected me," replied Alcmena; "shall I fly without bidding him farewell?"

"He will detain you and slay me," said Constantine; "we must speed, or he will part us forever."

Hassan had been walking on the terrace, and listening to the last sounds of Alcmena's lute; as they died away, he approached the window, and as the lovers stepped upon the terrace, he stood before them.

"Will Alcmena leave me?" said he; "and will Hassan detain her? No."

Alcmena told him of their early love, and of all their misfortunes.

"Hassan caused them all," said he; "leave him, then, and fear not that he will disturb Greece more."

Unbuckling his scimitar, he threw it into the lake before him.

"I am a Christian," said he; "I fear not now to own it. When you need a friend and protector, seek out Hassan." And Hassan wept as he joined their hands, and prayed that they might be happy.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF DREAMS.

The Egyptians and Chaldeans believed in the immortality of the soul, and its separate existence from the body; that the vital powers resided in the former, though in our earthly state they were only available by the organs of the body: the eye was the organ of seeing, but the soul was all perception; and thus when the bodily organs were destroyed by death, the vital powers enjoyed an unlimited range.

These notions extended to sleep, and it was imagined that the soul then enjoyed a temporary freedom, during which, if not gifted with the power of seeing into futurity, it was enabled to make more accurate deductions, and to form clearer anticipations, than when clogged with the weight of the body. Then, too, it was enabled to hold converse with those numerous spiritual beings of which all the Universe was held to be full. These doctrines were taught by the peripatetic philosophers, and there is every reason to believe that they were known in Egypt. It was upon a belief in this theory that Zeno founded his opinion, "that a man might, from the nature of his dreams, judge of his improvements in virtue,—for if he found himself delighted with that which is vicious, he must have much cause for vigilance when awake; whereas, if vicious engagements did not afford him gratification, but if his powers of mind, enlightened by reason, shone out like a calm and waveless sea, for the reflection of pure images, he might have ground for self-approbation." "When we are awake," observes Plutarch, "if vice appears, it is, as it were under a veil, and accommodates itself to the opinions of men, it does not entirely give itself up to its own impulses, but restrains and contends with them; whereas, in sleep, flying beyond opinions and law, and transgressing all modesty and shame, it excites every lust, and stirs its evil propensities, aiming even at the most dreadful crimes, and enjoying illegal things and images which terminate in no pleasure, but promote disorder." Acting upon this principle, when Dyonisius heard that Marsyas had dreamed of cutting his (Dyonisius's) throat, he said, had he not been in the habit of thinking upon it he would never have dreamed it; "he shall therefore be put to death,"—which was accordingly done. Plato, too, entertained an idea, that so complete might be the government of reason over the mind, as to influence it even during sleep, and prevent dreams not of a virtuous character. If, then, the soul of a virtuous man, free from vicious impressions, be liberated from the influence of the body, allowed to range through the wonders of creation, and enabled to perceive somewhat more of its own nature, and that of other spiritual beings, that when imprisoned in the flesh, it became, they thought, advisable to treasure up the reminiscences of those glimpses in another state, and if possible, to turn them to good account in this.

Sir William Scott.—"To illustrate by example his singularly refined anpungent wit in conversation, or the happy or unexpected quotations with which he embellished it, or the tersely told anecdotes with which he enlivened it, without for an instant fatiguing his audience, would be difficult—because it is of the nature of the refined essence in which the spirit of the best society consists, not to keep. When some sudden, and somewhat violent changes of opinion were imputed to a learned judge, who was always jocosely termed Mrs. ——, "*Varium et mutabile semper femina*," was Sir William Scott's remark. A celebrated physician having said, somewhat more flippantly than beseemed the gravity of his cloth, "Oh, you know Sir William, after forty a man is either a fool or a physician." "Mayn't he be both, Doctor?" was the rejoinder, with a most arch leer, and insinuating voice, half drawled out. "A vicar was once," (said his lordship, presiding at the dinner of the Admiralty sessions) "so wearied out with his parish clerk confining himself entirely to the 100th Psalm, that he remonstrated, and insisted upon a variety, which the man promised; but old habit proving too strong for him, the old words were as usual given out next Sunday, "All people that on earth do dwell." Upon this the vicar's temper could hold out no longer, and jutting his head over the desk, he cried, "D—n all people that on earth do dwell!"—a very compendious form of anathema," added the learned chief of the spiritual court.—*Lord Brougham.*

From the new novel, "Sidney Clifton," just published.

THE PAST.

The past, the past, the insatiate past,
Within its broad domain
Crushed hopes and bleeding joys lie cast,
Like war's unburied slain!
We saw their plumes in triumph wave,
A bright and fair array;
The morning mists are curling o'er
The hill: but where are they?

The past, the past, the embalming past—
Behold its march sublime:
Garnering the harvest, prostrate cast
By the bald reaper Time!
Wit's diamond shaft, and learning's tome,
Devotions love divine—
Fame's glittering wreath and poesy's crown—
In added lustre shine.

The past, the past, the joyous past,
How bright its visions seem,
When age and youth the hours contrast,
Like some enchanted dream;
Love's honey'd kiss, and manhood's pride,
And pleasure's syren strain;—
The civic wreath, the sparkling cup—
All—all are ours again.

The past, the past, the shadowy past,
How dim the scene appears,
When eyes that on us look'd their last
Resume in after years.
The dazzling cheat in mockery throws
Its light o'er hopeless gloom,
Like a faint taper's flickering ray
Above the silent tomb.

The past, the past, the mighty past;
How boundless is its sway:—
Hark! to its trumpet's summoning blast,
While listening worlds obey!
The conquering chief his helmet doffs—
The brandish'd sceptre falls:
And silence reigns where wassail shouts
Rang through the festal halls.

The past, the past, the storied past—
Here genius sits enshrined,—
On *this* bright fane your offerings cast,
The Mecca of the mind!
Beneath these arches' vaulted roofs
Immortal spirits throng;
Here Shakspeare's radiant fancy beams—
Here Homer weaves his song!

The past, the past, the new-fledged past,
Even now, with raven wing
Its lengthening shadows grown more vast
Around my footsteps cling.
My fingers vainly sweep the lyre,
No answering tones arise;
Pale memory flees to happier breasts,
And hope to brighter skies!

THE FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

A TALE OF THE COURT OF DENMARK.

High ran the note of preparation in the winter residence of Count Hollestadt, at Copenhagen.—Christina the daughter of the Count, had that day attained her eighteenth year, and for the first time the youthful heiress was to be introduced into the gaities of the Copenhagen world of fashion.—Christina had been educated with extreme care—she had been duly taught to mould her every feature, her every motion, her every word, to the precision required by the most rigorous Court etiquette. On this auspicious day, however, nature got the better of art—in all the exuberance of high spirits, she ran from room to room, from hall to hall, to direct or to admire the magnificent preparations which were making for a ball to be given to half the nobility of Denmark. Now her attention was directed to arranging a festoon of flowers—now bounding forward with the speed of the antelope, she would rush into her father's apartment to inform him of her success in her various arrangements for adding grace and beauty to the already splendid and magnificent; and, gratified by his smiling approval of all she did, or proposed to do, she would show her gratitude and love to the tenderest of parents, by throwing her snowy arms around his neck, and kiss the old man's cheek.

Whilst roaming through the mansion, a servant approached her and presented her with a parcel, which, on being opened, was found to contain a diamond necklace. Where is the female heart, however philosophic—however intellectual, which does not glow with rapture at the idea of possessing the most splendid jewels among her acquaintance?—Christina was neither a philosopher or a stoic—her rapture was unbounded: again she rushed forward to thank her dear father for his splendid birth-day present. She flew to the old man's chair, and instantly afterwards uttered a shriek of surprise. She had thrown herself into the arms of a stranger, and imprinted upon *his* lips the kiss intended for one more legitimately entitled to it.—Christina looked round with mingled fear and shame,—her father was not there. The stranger observed her confusion, and taking her hand, assured her that though he could not but rejoice at the mistake she had evidently made, the circumstance should go no farther,—he had called me to see Count Hollestadt upon business of importance, and that being finished, the Count had gone to see his daughter, for the purpose of effecting the introduction which had been so unexpectedly accomplished by accident. Christina, a little assured by the kindness of the stranger's manner, ventured to lift her eyes from the ground, and found that there was nothing in the appearance of the gentleman she beheld, at all calculated to increase her alarm or confusion. He was dressed in a military uniform, and appeared to be about forty years of age—without being positively handsome, he possessed good looks, and his manners were so elegant, easy and polite, that Christina losing her embarrassment, gradually entered into an interesting conversation with the well informed stranger. Count Hollestadt here entered the apartment, and was not a little surprised at finding his daughter engaged in an animated conversation with his friend. A rapid telegraphic communication by the eyes in silence, and the conversation between the gentlemen and the young heiress was resumed.

In a short time, however, the stranger left the apartment, Count Hollestadt attending with every mark of deference and respect.

Father, who *is* that gentleman?—said Christina, as he re-entered the apartment.

Only his Majesty, Christina the Fourth—said the Count, drily.

The *King!*—almost screamed Christina.

Good God! I hope you did not treat his Majesty with too great freedom in my absence—said the Count.

Yes, I did! I did!

And Christina, tickled at the recollection, gave way to screams of laughter.

I treated him with the greatest freedom.

The Count wondering and angry at the mirthful levity of his daughter, insisted upon an explanation. The explanation was given, and Count Hollestadt was satisfied that however contrary to Court etiquette his daughter's conduct had been, it was such as might be easily forgiven.

The ball that evening went off as a ball should do—the ladies danced all night, with that untiring perseverance which is the glory of the Danish fair. The King opened the assembly with the beautiful Christina. Every one was satisfied, and not the least so Count Hollestadt, for the King intimated to him that he would speedily be appointed to a high office.

In the German States, princes of the blood or even the King himself, may form an union with a lady of inferior rank, without compromising political interests—for the children of such unions, although legitimate, have no right to be considered princes of the blood—they take the rank of the mother, without the stain of illegitimacy. These marriages are very common, and usually happy in their consequences. Such a union did the widowed king, Christian the Fourth, now form with the fair heiress of Count Hollestadt.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

We had been in the saddle about an hour, under the intrepid Pulaski, who with his own hands, examined our swords, pistols, and other equipments as if assured that the struggle would be deadly and a long continued one. The day was one of the most beautiful that ever broke over the earth.—We were about half a mile from the main body, ranged along a green slope, facing the west, our horses about four hundred in number, standing as so many marble statues; until, just as the eastern sky began to redden and undulate, and cloud after cloud to roll up, and heave like a great curtain up the wind, and the whole heaven seemed discharging all its beauty and brightness upon one spot, I happened to turn about, and saw the tall Pole (Pulaski) bear-headed, tilting his horse, like some warlike presence come up out of the solid earth to worship upon the very summit of the hill behind us; it might be, (for the noble carriage of the man, the martial bearing of the soldier, who could permit either interpretation, it might be in the awful employment of devotion or in the more earthly one of martial observation)—but suddenly reigned up his charger, shook the heavy dew from the horseman's cap, replaced it and leaped headlong down the hill, just as the bright flash passed away on the horizon; followed by a loud report, and the next instant a part of our ranks were covered with dust and turf, thrown up by a cannon ball that struck near the spot he had just left.

Our horses plucked up their ears at the sound, and all at once, as if a hundred trumpets were playing on the wind, came for[illegible] in his advance. Pulaski unsheathed his sword, called out a select body, and set off at full gallop to a more distant elevation, where we saw the enemy advancing in two columns; one under Knyphausen, which moved in steadiness, in a dark solid mass, towards the spot occupied by General Maxwell; the other under Cornwallis, which seemed to threaten the right flank of our main body. Intelligence was immediately sent to Washington, and reinforcements called in from the spot we had left.

We kept our position, awaiting for a whole hour, the sound of conflict; at last a heavy volley rattled along the sky, a few moments passed, and then another followed, like a storm of drum heads. The whole air rung with it; another and another followed; then gradually increased in loudness, came peal after peal till it resembled a continual clap of thunder, rolling about under an illuminated vapor. But Pulaski, with all his impetuosity, was a General, and knew his duty too well, to hazard any movement till he should be able to see with certainty the operations of the enemy in the vapor below.

Meanwhile, several little parties which had been sent out, came in, one after the other, with the intelligence, that Knyphausen had broken down upon Maxwell in magnificent style—been beaten back again; but that he had finally prevailed and that Maxwell had retreated across the river. A thin vapor had risen from the earth below us and completely covered the enemy from our view. It was no longer possible to follow him, except by the sound of his tread, which we could feel in the solid earth, jarring ourselves and our horses; and now and then a quick glimmering in the midst, as some standard raised above it, some weapon flourished, or some musket shot through it like a rocket.

About an hour after, a horseman dashed through the smoke on the very verge of the horizon, and after scouring the fields, for a whole mile in view, communicated with two or three others, who set off in different directions; one to us with orders to hurry down to the ford where the commander-in-chief was determined to fall on Knyphausen with all his power before Cornwallis could come to his aid. It was a noble but hazardous game—and Pulaski, whose war horse literally thundered and lightened along the broken and stoney precipice by which we descended, kept his eye warily to the right as if not quite certain that the order would not be countermanded.

We soon fell in with General Green who was posting all on fire, to give Knyphausen battle, and the next moment saw Sullivan in full march over a distant hill towards the enemies flank. This arrangement would doubtless have proved fatal to Knyphausen, had not our operations been unfortunately arrested at the very moment we were prepared to fall upon him, man and horse, by the intelligence that Cornwallis had moved off to another quarter. It was a moment of irresolution—doubt. It was the death blow to our hopes of victory. Green was recalled, and Sullivan commanded to halt.

Hardly had this happened, our horses being covered with sweat, and froth, fretting in the bit like chained tigers, and covered with dust, it being an excessively hot and sultry day, when a heavy cannonade was heard on our right flank, and Green to whose division we had been attached, was put in motion to support Sullivan who had left home some hours before. The truth now broke upon us like a thunder-clap. The enemy had passed, concentrated, we supposed, and fallen on our right.

I shall never forget Green's countenance, when the news came,—he was on the road side upon an almost perpendicular bank, but he wheeled where he was, dashed down the bank, his face as white as the bleached marble, and called to us gallop forward with such a tremendous impulse, that we marched four miles in forty minutes. We held on our way in a cloud of dust, and met Sullivan all in disorder, nearly a mile from the ground, retreating step by step; at the head of his men, and shouting himself hoarse, covered with blood and sweat, and striving in vain to bring them to a stand, while Cornwallis was pouring upon them an incessant volley.

Pulaski dashed out to the right, over the fences, and there stood awhile upright in his stirrups reconnoitering, while the enemy, who appeared by by the smoke and the dust that rolled before them in the wind to be much nearer than they really were redoubled their efforts; but at last Pulaski saw a favorable opportunity. The column wheeled; the wind swept across their van, revealing them like a batallion of spirits, breathing fire and smoke. He gave the signal; Archibald repeated it; then Arthur; then myself. In three minutes, we were ready for the word.

When Pulaski, shouting in a voice that thrilled through and through us, struck spurs into his charger; it was a half minute, so fierce and terrible was his charge, before we were able to come up to him. What can he mean! Gracious heaven! My hand convulsively, like that of a drowning man reigned, up for a moment when I saw that I was galloping straight forward into a field of bayonets; yet he was the first man! and who would not have followed.

We did follow him and with such a hurricane of fire and steel, that when we wheeled our path lay broad before us, with a wall of fire on the right hand and on the left; but not a bayonet or a blade in front except what were under the hoofs of our horses. My blood rushes now, like a flash of fire through my forehead, when I recal the devastation that we then made, almost to the very heart of the enemy's column.

But Pulaski, he who afterwards rode into their entrenchments on horseback, sword in hand, was accustomed to it; and broken over them once, aware of his peril if he should give them time to awake from their consternation, he wheeled in a blaze of fire with the intention of returning through a wall of death more perilous than that which shut in the children of Israel upon the Red Sea.

But no! the wall had rolled in upon us, and we were left no alternative but to continue as we had begun.

The undaunted Pole rioted in the excess of his joy! I remember well how he passed me, covered with sweat and dust, riding absolutely upon the very points of their bayonets. But at last they pressed upon him and horseman after horseman fell from their saddles; when we were all faint and when Archibald was fighting on foot over his beautiful horse, with Arthur battling over his head, we heard the cry of "Succor! Succor!" Immediately we felt the enemy give way, leaving this way and that and finally concentrating beyond us.

"Once more! once more!" cried Pulaski, and away he went breaking in upon them as they were forming and trampling down whole platoons, in the charge, before a man could plant a bayonet or bring his gun to an aim; our aspect as we came thundering round them was sufficient; the enemy fled, and we brought off our companions unhurt.

I have been in many a battle, many an one that made my hair afterwards stand when I dreamed of it—but never in one where carnage was so dreadful and firing so incessant as that which followed the arrival of Greene. But the enemy had so effectually secured his exposed points by ranks of men kneeling with planted bayonets, that we could make no impression upon them, although we rode upon them again and again, discharging our pistols in their faces.

Agricultural.

From the Boston Cultivator.

THE HORSE.

Though we have now machinery that surpasses this animal in speed, we are not yet ready to abandon him and set him adrift. Other people may prefer the camel or the mule, but New England farmers know of no servant to be compared with the horse.

For the heavy draught, or for the race, for a ride of pleasure, or for a tour into the rough interior of our country, the horse is our best companion and helper. We could hardly estimate his worth but by his loss.

This animal is often abused through wantonness or carelessness; but still more often injured for want of due consideration of the proper mode of using him.

Within a few years it has been customary for drivers of stages in our neighborhood to give their horses meal in their water, when they only stopped for a short time in the middle of the day. It was not uncommon for horses when driven no faster than at present to fall suddenly dead in the harness. On opening the animal the meal would be found undigested and formed into a hard cake in the stomach.

We believe this practice is now wholly abandoned. There is a very prevalent idea, that it is injurious to give grain to the animal when he is warm. Now we have never known any injury to arise from this practice. There is no more danger of injury to the horse than to ourselves by eating a hearty meal when warm.—And who ever heard of a man killing himself with a hearty dinner because he eat it when he was fatigued or heated?

It is hard driving—violent exercise—*after eating* heavy food that causes pain, and often death.

Let a man but reflect on what has proved injurious to himself, and he will rationally conclude what treatment is most likely to injure his beast. Let him eat a harty meal, then run or use any very violent exercise immediately after, and he will be

at no loss in conjecturing what must be the danger of furiously driving a beast after a hearty dinner.

It is hard driving immediately after eating grain that kills the horse, and we venture to assert that not an instance can be shown in which he sustained injury from eating grain, merely because he was warm. People should reflect and reason on this subject.

Horses that travel and labor violently, as in stages and fast chaises, should eat their grain at night. When laboring moderately on a farm, it is not so material when their heartiest food is given, for horses are not liable to be injured in any gear when they are only driven on the walk.

But we have known many men, prudent in most matters, yet guilty of stuffing their horses with grain in the morning, just before starting on a journey! They gave no grain the night before, reserving for the starting hour the heartiest food for the beast.

On a journey we have long been in the habit of giving our horse his grain at night. We give it as soon as he is rubbed down and put to the stable, and we have never found it injured him.

How absurd, to let your horse stand for hours, after a day of violent exercise, to chop his own fodder and attempt to appease his hunger on hay—often poor hay, not fit to be fed out to young cattle.

Give the horse half a bushel of oats, or one peck of corn if he has been used to grain as soon as he is led into the stable, and he will fill himself in one hour and be willing to lie down and enjoy a nap, even before you retire to rest yourself.

In any part of the country, if you see the grain put into the *manger*, you may be pretty sure the hostler has not forgotten his duty.

MANIFESTO
OF THE MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNERS.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 3d.

THE AMERICAN COTTON SPECULATION.

As the Great Western will sail on Saturday next for the United States, we think a few observations upon the origin, present state and probable consequences of the extraordinary speculation in cotton in the United States may not be entirely without interest on either side of the Atlantic; and if they should have any effect in checking the extreme disposition of the American planters and merchants to resort to speculative means of bolstering up the price of the great commodity, to the great injury of the English manufacturers in the first instance, and their loss ultimately, our purpose in writing them will have been fully answered.

As some of the American speculators have recently urged the agreement entered into by certain spinners in this neighborhood to work short time, as an excuse for the speculative advances which they propose to make, or rather which they wish to obtain, it is necessary to go back a little and to see what was the real origin of the speculation in America, and of the diminished consumption in this country. On referring to our own file for the last year, we find the following article, which appeared on the 29th of December, some time before there had been any agreement to work short time amongst any portion of the spinners in this country:

"The continued action of the banks of the United States on the cotton market, by their extraordinary and unwarrantable efforts to bolster up prices by advances to the planters, to enable them to keep their cotton out of the regular markets, has begun to excite a very strong feeling of alarm and irritation in this neighborhood [illegible], although it is well known that prices must in the end be regulated as they ought to be at all times, by the natural operations of supply and demand, it is still easy to see that the interference now practising in the Southern States of America may very probably have the effect of temporarily forcing up prices here to a very serious extent; and the spinners will be compelled either to stop their works, or to purchase the raw material at rates which they know cannot be permanent, with the certainty of loss from its subsequent decline in value. That the system of advances from the banks, with the view of keeping cotton for a time out of the market, is now carried to a very considerable extent, the recent advices from all parts of the cotton growing States abundantly testify. On Saturday last, we inserted a Circular issued by Mr. Ingersoll, nominally as agent to Humphreys and Biddle of Liverpool, but really as agent to the Bank of the United States; and we now find in the New York Daily Express of the 7th December, another Circular of the same kind, but emanating from a different quarter. It is in the following terms:

"MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.

"Jackson, Nov. 16 h, 1838.

"Sir: The directors of this institution, believing that the cotton crop of this State will fall short, and that planters will postpone the sale of their crops until the deficiency is known, propose to advance 60 dollars for every bale of good cotton, weighing 400 lbs. delivered to the agents of this bank, to be appointed at the following shipping points, viz. at Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Manchester, Techosa, Satartia, Marion, Greenwood, Grenada, Columbus, and Mississippi city. The owner to deliver to this bank the said agents' receipt, with the mark, number, and weight of each bale, together with a note payable twelve months after date, with two or more good securities, to be submitted to the board for said advance.

"The cotton to be shipped to Liverpool or such other markets as may be designated by the party delivering the same, at his risk and expense, and sold on account of this bank. The proceeds, together with the exchange, both foreign and domestic, to be credited on his note, and the rate of the domestic exchange to be established by the current rate at the time the account of sales is received.

Respectfully,

"W. P. GRAYSON, Cashier.

"Now, as the advance mentioned in this Circular, sixty dollars a bale, amounts to fifteen cents a pound, which, at the time when the Circular was written, exceeded the market price at New Orleans, and with the freight and charges to which it would be liable, exceeds also the current price in this country at the present moment, it is not easy to conceive what legitimate object the Mississippi Union Bank can have in making such advances.—But it is alledged in one of the American papers, that another establishment in Mississippi (the Brandon Bank, we believe) has offered to advance 70 dollars per bale! or 17½ cents per pound, and this on cotton at that time worth 14 to 14½ per pound, in the New Orleans market!"

This Circular of Mr. Ingersoll alluded to in the preceding extract, turned out, as our readers may recollect, to have been wholly unauthorised, either by the Bank of the U. S., or by Humphreys & Biddle; but the Circulars of the Mississippi Union Bank and the Brandon Bank were perfectly genuine; and it became well known in this country, that those and several other establishments of the same kind were advancing largely at most extravagant rates upon cotton consigned to their order; and that, consequently, a very great advance had taken place in prices in all the ports of the United States.

The effect of all these proceedings upon the trade of Manchester and the neighborhood might have been foreseen by any one who had paid attention to the occurrences of the last 20 or 30 years. The Cotton spinners had had too much experience of the results of former speculations, and the issue of former predictions of deficient crops, to place the slightest confidence in the views of the American speculators; and as a body, they refused to act in accordance with those views. Notwithstanding the palpable falling off in the receipts of cotton at the American ports, which appeared to corroborate the accounts of short crops, the spinners gave no credit to those accounts; because it was impossible to say how far the supply had been artificially checked, in order to favor the views of the speculators, and, after working out their stocks, they gave with great reluctance the advanced prices which began to prevail on this side the Atlantic. The buyers of goods and yarns too, who distrusted the results of the speculation quite as much as the spinners, were also disposed to clear out their stocks before they ventured upon fresh purchases; and the too rapid extension of manufacturing machinery for the last year or two, having produced an accumulation of manufactures, which could have been taken off only by means of low prices and general prosperity; the effects of these joint causes was greatly to depress the price of manufactures as compared with those of the raw material; and the spinners found, that an advance of some 2½d. per pound in the cotton they were buying at Liverpool did not cause an advance of more than a farthing per pound in yarn.

That this unsatisfactory state of things was entirely brought about by the American speculation, we do not mean to assert: the probability is, that without any such speculation the trade of the spinner would not have been very profitable during the present year; but there can be no doubt, that by the speculation the depression was greatly aggravated. The evil as we have already explained, did not consist in the high price of cotton, so much as in the general distrust of the stability of that price, which was produced by a knowledge of the speculative dealings in the United States. The buyers of goods, without paying any particular attention to the relative prices of raw cotton and manufactured goods, very naturally argued, that, if prices had been raised to a certain level by the speculative advances of the American bankers, they would be likely to fall considerably whenever those advances were withdrawn, and the speculation wholly broken down. The disinclination to purchase might have been pretty much the same even if the prices had been lower than they were, provided there had been the same want of confidence in their stability.

How different would have been the situation of all parties concerned, if the cotton crop had been, from the first, fairly put upon the market, and the price left to be determined by the natural operations of supply and demand! If the quantity was so deficient as the planters allege (and that there was a considerable deficiency seems now probable enough,) the fact would very soon have been manifested by the deficient supplies, which, in the absence of speculative combinations, would have been taken as correct indications of the amount of the crop. Prices would, consequently, have risen, without materially checking the consumption; they would, probably, have been decidedly higher at the present moment than they now are and with a tendency upwards, instead of being in a state of rapid decline, which, if we may judge from the following [illegible] to be carried considerably further.

It appears from the Liverpool United Brokers' Circular, that the stock of American cotton in Liverpool, on Friday last, was no less than 458,920 bales, which without any further importations, will afford a supply of 17,650 bags per week, for the remaining 26 weeks of the year. But the purchases for consumption of American cotton in Liverpool, during the first 26 weeks of the year, have been only 278,117 bales, *or an average of* 10,700 *bales per week*. And if we asume that there were in the hands of dealers and spinners at the commencement of the year, about 80,000 bales more than at the present time, the consumption, during the first half of the year, has not amounted to more than 43,000 bags per week. And what are the prospects of consumption for the latter half of the year? Unless there should be a very speedy break down of the speculators, giving confidence to dealers in, and consumers of cotton goods, as well as to spinners and manufacturers, the consumption of American cotton for the second half of the year cannot materially exceed that of the first. At the present time, far from increasing, the consumption is rapidly declining, the present week having witnessed the commencement of short time amongst the spinners at Bolton (who have entered into an engagement to work not more than four days per week;) at Wigan, where ten mills are now standing entirely, and the remainder with one exception, working half time on an average; and in different parts of the country, where the consumption is diminishing every week. If, then, the consumption for the second six months of the year should not exceed that for the first six months, there will be, on the 31st December next, 100,000 bags remaining out of the present stock in Liverpool, together with the whole of what may be imported from this time to the end of the year, which cannot be estimated at less than 250,000 to 300,000 bales. With such a stock at the conclusion of the year, and with a coming crop of extraordinary magnitude, we leave our readers to judge what are likely to be the prices of cotton at that time, and what is likely to be the condition of the parties who have engaged in one of the most rash and insane speculations of modern times. That they will be crushed by the weight of their undertaking is already perfectly clear; and the longer they persist in their present course—the more of temporary aid they may receive from speculative bankers, the more will consumption be diminished,—the more signal and exemplary will be their punishment,—and the more extensive will be the consequent derangement of the commerce, the agriculture, and the currency of the United States.

Such are the consequences of excessive speculation—such are the evils inevitably resulting from attempts to monopolize a commodity in extensive use, or to bolster up its price by artificial means. This is far from being the first attempt of the kind that has been made with respect to cotton, which appears to have invited more speculation than almost any other commodity of equal magnitude; and we believe no instance has yet occurred where the speculation has not involved in severe distress and suffering, if not in utter ruin, the great bulk of the parties engaged in it, and unfortunately the evil has not stopped there, but has always extended far and wide amongst those who were perfectly innocent of the errors which have given rise to it.

We fear that the planters and merchants of the United States are, as a body, far too prone to engage in undertakings which are entirely inconsistent with the ordinary rules of commercial enterprize; but they will be bad learners indeed if the result of their present speculation does not make some impression upon their minds.

General Intelligence.

FROM TEXAS.

Mr. *Alcee Labranche*, minister of the United States at Texas, arrived in this city on Monday night in the steamer Columbia.

By the above arrival we have received Texas papers to the 12th inst.

Depredations were frequent in the neighborhood of Bexar, committed by a band of savages mingled with whites, who rob Mexicans and Texians, indiscriminately. A company was to be equipped and sent to that quarter.

The rumored arrival of four thousand Mexican troops in the vicinity of Matamoras produced some excitement among the people of Texas, who were preparing to meet them and give a good account of them.

A considerable detachment of Texian troops had marched towards the northern frontier to repel an invasion which the savages threatened in that quarter.

This cotemporaneous movement of the Indians and Mexicans indicates some kind of combination and concert between them. The Texians, we hope, will be a match for these allied powers.—*The Louisiannian.*

From the Little Rock (Ark) Gazette.

THE CHEROKEES.

By passengers who arrived here in the Cinderella on Sunday last, we have further accounts from the Indians West. Things remain in the same condition as stated in our last, no further acts of violence having transpired. Each party still appears determined to stand to the position it has assumed, and some of our citizens, who have opportunities of judging, are under the impression that more blood will be shed before the excitement will be allayed. We hope, however, that our red friends will see the inutility of bringing matters to such extremities, which will result in ruin to their whole nation, and cannot possibly benefit permanently either party. If the present warlike feeling is permitted to slumber for a while, matters could easily be fixed by a general council.

We understand that a council of the nation has been in session, at which Captain Armstrong, the Superintendent of the Western Territory, exerted himself to bring matters to a peaceful conclusion, but without success.

STATE DEBTS.

"The borrower is a servant to the lender."

The reader is referred to an article in another column from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, which touched this subject and is marked by that distinguished good sense that characterizes most of the economical essays in that journal.

In our observation upon the internal improvement schemes of New York, it was said that that State was about to enlarge the Erie Canal at an expense of $12,000,000; it was a mistake, and should have been 24,000,000. The whole amount of debt, according to "estimates," which will stand against the State, on the completion of her present scheme of internal improvement, will be, 47,000,000.

Once more and for the last time to digress, we have been surprized, since the commencement of these observations, at the unanimity of opinion expressed by thinking men in accordance with our views. We are encouraged therefore to go on in the conviction, that we are, in our humble way, giving publicity not merely to our own opinions, but to the general sentiment of the community around us. There are indications too as in the article to be referred to, that the question is likely to be started in other States. If it be once fairly and generally discussed upon its merits, we have little fear that common sense after a desperate struggle with humbug, will come off victorious. So be it!

We return to our subject. The first and direct effect of the sudden introduction into any State of a large amount of circulating Capital from abroad, is of necessity a sudden and dangerous enlargement of the currency of such States. The money borrowed is deposited in the banks and becomes the basis of paper issues to an amount generally far below the loan. Imagine a young State like Illinois or Mississippi suddenly smitten with the frenzy of "developing her resources," and pouring in upon her infant population, millions on millions of foreign money—if it cost nothing, if it did not bind the State in long years of servitude to her distant creditors, it would still be a curse and tend more to poverty than riches. A whole State is made drunk—a spirit of gambling pervades all business; wholesome industry is deserted for unwholesome venture, the discretion and moral feeling of the community are lost, extravagance of hope and of living prevail every where, prices rise to an enormous height, and the end of all is a general crash. In another sense and scarcely less directly the State is the cause of this extravagance ending in ruin, viz: in the expenditure of the loan. What opportunity for mismanagement and corruption are afforded for a State suddenly increasing its annual expenditures from one to five millions of dollars? How is it possible, that ignorance, waste and extravagance should not mark the whole transactions? Enormous sums are expended for trifling objects, fortunes are suddenly and unaccountably made by all connected with the administration of the loan and divine right of speculation is pleaded by banks and agents against all inquiry into their doings. Thus a State government instituted for the most beneficent purposes, becomes a fountain of speculation, corruption, bankruptcy.

This sudden augmentation of currency by large foreign loans with its consequent effect upon prices, to a great extent defeats itself. The greatest discount upon the loan will be the advance in the cost of every thing necessary to the completion of the improvements, and we have seen that the effect of such advance is not likely to benefit the people generally. For proof of this, observe the effect of war upon prices. In the vicinity of the army the price of every thing rises suddenly and enormously—government pays two or three times as much for every thing as in ordinary times it is worth. But this is a case of necessity, and supposing the war to be necessary, it is to be borne like death or invasion, because it cannot be helped. But in a state of peace to force upon us the same calamities, as a matter of speculation; for the sake of digging a canal, to undermine currency, trade and industry, is sad policy. The State of Illinois or Mississippi for instance, has contracted a public debt of $10,000,000, within the last four years, for internal improvements, and now pays annually $600,000 for interest on her loans. Who can suppose that the States derived any thing like a correspondent benefit from the expenditure. Yet the interest in specie or its equivalent must be annually extracted from the people for the next twenty years, and then suddenly the principal will be called for. Who does not believe that by the annual exaction of the $600,000, and its rigid application to the same objects under the eye of the people, conscious of the full value of money which they have just paid, who does not believe that the cause of internal improvements themselves, would be the gainer in the course of the twenty years, while the expiration of that time would bring with it no overwhelming demand for the payment of a mismanaged and improvident loan!

If instead of one State, the whole Union would have been busy in borrowing, and in imitation of governments, every bank and corporation has negociated its loan; it is evident that the effect upon prices will be general, speculation pervade all business, not sparing even general commerce and the whole country be prepared to shiver and sink under the first blow from the great market on which we draw. Such is the condition of the United States at this moment. Let the price of cotton be what it may, and the state of trade as it please Heaven, we must pay ten millions of interest on our foreign loan, though every bank should suspend payments and the trade of the country be ruined.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

The present year being the first centenary of Methodism, is celebrated as such by the followers of Wesley, throughout the world. In England, more than a million of dollars had been contributed as a thank offering, at the last accounts, and a much larger sum is anticipated during the year.

In the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church have resolved on a similar celebration, and in various parts of the country the work has commenced. At the late New York Conference, it was resolved that subscriptions be opened in all the churches, and the first preparatory meeting for the city of New York was held on Monday, in the Green street and Forsyth street churches.

The Rev. Bishop Waugh presided, assisted by twelve vice presidents. Dr. Palmer and John B. Hall were appointed Secretaries; and after very able and spirit-stirring addresses by the Rev. Mr. Janes, Rev. Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, Rev. C. A. Davis, Rev. Dr. Bangs, and others, the centenary offerings were solicited, and we learn that more than seven thousand dollars were received in subscriptions and donations, in sums varying from a thousand dollars to ten cents. This amount is to be increased by similar meetings in all the churches.

The whole centenary fund is to be divided between the superannuated preachers and the widows and orphans of deceased preachers, the cause of education and Christian missions, at home and abroad.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two thousand men killed.—Buenos Ayres papers to May 11th, received via Boston, bring us the particulars of a bloody battle which took place on the 31st of March, at a place called Pago Largo, between the army of Corrientes (one of the provinces of the Republic of Rio de la Plata) and the troops of Entra Rios (another of said Provinces,) which the Corrientians, in connexion with the Oriental Republic (of which Monte Video is the Capitol) were attempting to revolutionise. It will be recollected that not many months since, Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, or Frutos, as he is familiarly called, raised an insurrection in the Oriental Republic, and succeeded in ousting Gen. Oribe from the presidential chair, which Rivera of course immediately ascended, adopting such forms of procedure as would best save appearances. Oribe with a number of his friends, escaped to Buenos Ayres, and awakened in that capital so much interest in his own behalf and in opposition to Rivera, that the latter determined on revenge, and accordingly issued a declaration of war against the United Provinces. In this he was encouraged by the French authorities at Monte Video, who were in hopes the movement would result in the downfall of Rosa (Governor of Buenos Ayres, and therefore ex-officio conductor of the foreign operations of the United Provinces.) This hope was strengthened when soon after, means were found to gain the co-operation of the Province of Corrientes, through the influence of its Governor, General Astrada. So here were the Oriental Republic and the Province of Corrientes, encouraged by the French authorities at Montevideo, about to make war upon the United Provinces. And for convenience sake they directed their first operations against the Provinces of Entre Rios.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Lightning repelled by certain Colors.—There was a paper read at a late meeting of the London Electrical Society by a Capt. John Arrowsmith, giving some details as to the repelling properties of the black color. He stateed that having made more than thirty voyages by sea, during which his vessels had attracted the electrical fluid ninety-eight times, not one instance had occurred in which those parts of the masts and spars painted black, with a mixture of lamp black and oil, had been injured by lightning, whilst other parts had been shivered to pieces. He was led to observe the phenomenon from reading of the singular effects of lightning upon piebald cattle and horses, the affinity of the fluid for those parts of the streaks in the animals which were white, being remarkable.

Abolition Philanthrophy.—The New York papers contain a distressing account of "Destitution and Death." An Irish family, consisting of James and Bridget Burry, and two children, applied for permission to sleep in the Watch House; and it appeared that for five weeks they had been without employment—and that they were alike destitute of clothing and food. Not many minutes after they had entered the Watch House, the youngest child, 4 months old, ceased its groans, and the mother, turning it over, found that it was dead.—What are the Abolition Philanthropists about?—Had they not better feed the worse than white slaves among themselves, before they lavish their money in vain attempts to better the condition of the laboring population of the South—which could not be changed without injury to those whom they would benefit? Who has ever heard of a slave starving, or wandering the streets shelterless?—No such case ever heard of.

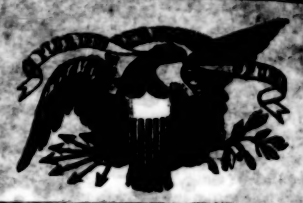
GOOD NEWS.

New Orleans, July 22.

The steamer Chocchuma, from Shreveport, has brought $300,000 in gold and silver, belonging to different merchants in Chihuahua, and destined, as we learn, to purchase goods for the interior of Mexico. This intelligence seems to announce that at length tranquility is restored to the interior of that unfortunate country. The commencement of these commercial transactions will be likely to be attended by auspicious consequences, as the provinces of Chihuahua and Sonora contain the richest mines of gold in all Mexico.

The supplying of those provinces from the capitol of Mexico is always attended by great difficulties arising from the length and badness of the roads. The merchants there seem to perceive at last the advantages of a direct communication with the United States. In this way goods may be carried from New Orleans to Chihuahua at less expense than to the capitol of Mexico, and [illegible] all the arbitrary exactions levied upon them in different provinces through which they pass [illegible] old route. This arrival from the interior of Mexico is the precursor, we hope, of the most [illegible] sults for both countries.—*Louisianian.*

Tobacco Chewing.—A week or two [illegible] we were sitting in a Church, where divine [illegible] was going on, some person took unknown, [illegible] some tobacco-juice, a very *small* portion of [illegible] fell upon the spotless, light-colored, [illegible] of a gentleman, immediately in front of him. [illegible] mention this *small* matter, in order to enter a *solemn protest* against tobacco chewing in [illegible] We eschew "the vile weed" ourselves, [illegible] somewhat disposed, like King James, to write a counterblast to tobacco." What can be more disgusting than to see the walls and floor and [illegible] a Church, or any other building, begrimed with tobacco juice! We love to see the mahogany color in *the right place*, but the yellow of tobacco, we cannot abide.—We hope to see a reform in this matter all over our country. A society got up to put down tobacco chewing in Church, might not be amiss. To the ladies we are ever foremost in all benevolent operations, need not appeal. Their hearts are with us [illegible] to their fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, and lovers, we *do* appeal! With them, rests the removal of this mighty evil—this *stain* upon the fair fame of our country!—*Edgefield Advertiser.*



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1838.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have kept our paper back this week a day longer than usual to be enabled to give our friends abroad the result of the Election in this District. We have not yet the returns as full as we expected, but have enough, we believe, to give us a very comfortable assurance of the triumph of the Republican party of this District in the election of Mr. Fisher.

The following is the state of the Polls as far as we have returns;—next week we shall be able to give a full statement.

ROWAN COUNTY.

	Fisher.	Henderson.
Salisbury,	571	288
Other precincts,	313	220
Total,	884	508

DAVIE COUNTY.

	Fisher.	Henderson.
Mocksville,	299	229
Other precincts,	134	359
Total,	433	588

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	Fisher.	Henderson.
Lexington,	405	280
Other precincts,	572	469
Total,	977	749

The elections are over in this State, but we have, as yet, received returns from only the third Congressional District. These state the re-election of Mr. Stanly over his opponent Doct. Hall, by a majority of 147 votes—one county in the District being yet to be heard from, which it is stated will increase Stanly's majority to 4 or 500 votes.

Though we have no positive returns from the Newbern District, the tone of the last Spectator assures us of the re-election of Mr. Shepard.—We rejoice to hear it. Mr. Shepard's last session came out boldly, and declared himself a free-representative of freemen, and avowed his determination to act independently without regard to the trammels of party.—For this, he was opposed, but he has, we hope, triumphed in a re-election.

11th Brigade N. C. Militia.—Col. William C. Means, of Cabarrus county, has been elected Brigadier General of this Brigade; composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Montgomery counties, over his competitor Col. John Sloan, of Mecklenburg county.

☞ The Carolina Watchman Establishment has passed from the hands of Mr. Jones, and is now owned and conducted by Messrs. *Pendleton & Bruner.* There will be no change in the political character of the Watchman.

If the late accounts are correct, Texas will, before long, have her hands full in dealing with the Mexicans on one side, and the Indians on the other.—It was a short time ago stated, that the Mexican government had determined, and were making every preparation to invade Texas with a large force early in the fall, and wage a war of extermination:—statements of a later date mention that the Cherokees, under the command of Bowles an ambitious chief, of much ability, have entered the North Eastern border, they were joined by many of the Kickapoos, a bold and war-like tribe.—It is supposed that the Cherokees have made the invasion, by the instigation of Mexico, with the promise of large grants of land in Texas.—Gen. Rusk had ordered out the militia of the country, and had approached with a considerable force to within a few miles of the Indians, and it was expected that a hard battle would be fought.

The *Cotton Circular* issued by several Southern gentlemen, who recently chanced to meet in New York City, and which we last week published has occasioned some discussion in the different papers. We have not sufficiently examined the views which it contains to express a decided opinion on the subject, but it seems to us exceedingly doubtful whether the means proposed would produce the desired effect. It is objectionable, as wearing at least the semblance of monopoly, and an interference in

rights of free trade and, its regulation by natural causes—doctrines which the South has always steadily and strongly maintained.—The late fluctuations and depression in the price of cotton were evidently occasioned in a great measure by the illegitimate and speculative transactions of Mr. Biddle's U. S. Bank, and others in the cotton trade.—They bought up the article, shipped it to Europe, and after holding back for some time, have been at last compelled, in order to meet their liabilities, to sell at a depreciated price, in a glutted market. This result was apprehended and predicted by men of sagacity as an inevitable consequence of the Bank speculations. In another column of this paper, may be found a "Manifesto of the spinners, &c.," which contains some wholesome truths, and clear set-offs for the cotton circular. They are both worthy of consideration, and contain many instructive facts.—As we have not had leisure to investigate the subject to our satisfaction, we let it rest for the present.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution took place on the 31st ult. It was, we are informed, well attended. The students acquitted themselves well and creditably, and the Address of Professor Sparrow before the Societies, we have heard spoken of in high terms. The institution, we are gratified to learn, is in a flourishing condition. The number of students increasing.

The *Morus Multicaulis* is turning out to be even a more wonderful and invaluable tree, than has been estimated.—It not only makes silk, and divers other things, but a late Augusta paper says that it will make the finest kind of tea. A gentleman of that City has prepared it by cutting the leaves into strips, rolling them up, laying in the shade some five or six days, then in the sun a few hours, and the tea is manufactured and ready for use.

A Baltimore paper states that a gentleman of that city lately sold a flourishing crop of fifteen acres of the Morus Multicaulis for thirty two thousand five hundred dollars.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

Silk culture, the past and present. A first experiment of rearing silk worms under very disadvantageous circumstances, by Mr. Ruffin, (*concluded.*) Origin of Silk Worms. Silk Culture, in Lancaster, Pa. Cocooneries in the United States. Silk Worms, experiments with. Anti. Cocoonery; notice of James Swaim, Esq. Relics of the Olden Time. Morus Multicaulis and White Mulberry. Premiums for Silk, offered by the Horticultural Society of Maryland. Morus Multicaulis in North Carolina. Silk in Kentucky. Caution to Mulberry Speculators. Great sale of Morus Multicaulis.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

According to previous notice a number of the citizens of Iredell county convened in the Grove, near the house of W. A. Dunlap, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of forming themselves into an Agricultural Association, and paying some respects to the Anniversary of the Birth-day of the Nation.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Thos. A. Bell to the chair, and appointing Mr. Robert H. Hill, Secretary. At the request of the chair, the Rev. J. M. Wilson addressed the throne of grace, in a short and appropriate prayer.

The object of the meeting being explained by W. F. Cowan, Esq., after which it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to arrange the Order of the Day, whereupon the following persons were nominated by the chair as such, viz: Messrs. W. F. Cowan, A. Howard, Rich'd. Hill, H. R. Hall, and James A. Hall. The said committee after retiring a short time, reported the following arrangement:

1st. That the Declaration of Independence by read by H. R. Hall, Esq.

2nd. That a poem called National Jubilee be read by the Rev. J. M. Wilson.

3rd. That measures then be taken to form an Agricultural Association.

4th. That an address be delivered by the Rev. W. Houser, on the subject of Common Schools. All of which were adopted by the meeting. The gentlemen all discharged the duties assigned them in a satisfactory manner. When the meeting proceeded to form themselves into an Agricultural Association by adopting a constitution, and electing the following persons officers for the present year.

W. F. Cowan, President, Robt. H. Hill, Vice-President, W. A. Dunlap, Corresponding Secretary, Hugh R. Hall, Recording Secretary, Jas. Crawford, Treasurer, and Thos. A. Bell, and A. Howard, Esqrs., with the above officers to compose the ex-committee.

On motion it was resolved, that the Ex-committee be requested to take measures to increase the funds of this association by soliciting additional members, or otherwise as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens throughout the county who feel interested in the subject of Agriculture be speedily invited to attend the next stated meeting, for the purpose of uniting with us in our efforts to advance the interests of Agriculture gengrally throughout the county as may be practicable.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary forward a copy of the foregoing to each of the respective Editors of the Salisbury papers, and that they be respectfully requested to publish the same.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Ebenezer Academy, on Wednesday the 27th of November.

T. A. BELL, Chairman.

R. H. HILL, Secretary.
July 8th, 1839.

The *Steam Packets* British Queen and Great Western sailed yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, side by side for Europe. A race is expected, and bets to an enormous amount, and some of very heavy sums, according to the New York papers, have been made both in that city and in England, upon their return. If there is an intention to commence racing these boats, we hope every passenger who has occasion to visit Europe, will be as cautious of entering into one of them, as he would be to approach a barrel of gunpowder with a lighted match in his hand. Too many persons have been sent into eternity by explosions upon our rivers to gratify the reckless spirit of gambling, to encounter another still greater.—*Ledger.*

Caution.—Mr. Garnett, of Va., cautions persons engaged in the cultivation of the Morus Multicaulis, against digging up those parts of the ground where the cuttings have been supposed to be dead. He says that while hoeing the plants growing, on the 15th July, the cuttings were found just putting out roots and buds.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Wanted immediately,

A GOOD Workman to make Dagon Ploughs, to whom liberal wages will be given by the Subscriber, living seven miles North-west of Salisbury.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE.
Rowan Co., N. C., August 9, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.

☞ PLEASE LOOK AT THIS. ☜

Just completed, and now in full operation at our residence on the South Yadkin River, in Davie county, a highly finished and newly invented Patent Mill, now grinding at the rates of TWO HUNDRED AND TEN BUSHELS of measured meal in fourteen hours. This Mill combines within itself more advantages, and excellences, and has more improved, and approved, simple and new inventions than can be found attached to any water mill in the Union. This mill is entirely Patented and remodelled from top to bottom; having a patent spindle, patent bush, patent gate which lets the water with great ease on the wheel; a patent dress to the mill stone entirely new; and last of all, though not least, she has a patent application of water to the wheel, wherein there is no confusion of water, and so appropriated that every ounce is poured through the wheel without loss or waste, making her move with a power unequalled and unrivalled by former inventions. This is a western improvement by David B. Napier, of Kentucky, and Thomas Rucker, of Tennessee, who are the owners of Napier's Patent, for this and many other States. This water application is so admirably constructed as to preclude the *necessity* of such foreign, costly, and extraneous aid, as gearing to give motion and speed to the mill stone. No one seeing the works can help being struck with its great simplicity, durability, and beauty. It must certainly last a considerable length of time with very little repairs. What can prevent it! There is nothing in its running gear scarcely that touches: it is dependant entirely for its power and speed upon the water. There is a pivot below, and a pivot above, and a shaft connecting these two points; and they fastened above and below; the one below by its own weight, and the one above being fastened to a block or piece of timber, the mill stone runner is fixed tight to the spindle, immediately under the uppermost pivot, and the spindle tight to the shaft and well trained, and the wheel just above the lower pivot, and it well trained to the shaft. Now imagine to yourself that the runner is tight above, and the wheel tight below both to the shaft, the wheel and the runner made perfectly horizontal and level, and the shaft connecting the two together, and standing perfectly erect and straight, and the water pouring through the wheel with all its fury below, striking eight or ten buckets at the same time; reader, can you doubt but that this mill plan is the best now in existence, and will prove very lasting and durable! Now if the mill stones rub against nothing above but the grain, and the wheel strikes against nothing below but the water: how can this be? Is not this as it should be, durable! As the term Democrat is of somewhat doubtful import; and its true meaning somewhat lost in the mazes of political strife. I will say that this newly invented Patent Mill is the purest and best Democrat now to be found in the county of Davie, for she not only grinds for a few *particular men*, but for every body. This mill is not only a Democrat, but she is sound in the faith, for she is not liable to get out of order. It is true, she may get dull and no doubt will after grinding an overportion of grain, but that is greatly obviated by the patent spindle, for it prevents the mill stones ever touching, and although a Chigar, the smallest insect known to the eye cannot crawl through without being knocked to pieces, and its *brains spilt*; yet the mill stone cannot, or aught not to touch. The difference between these mills in their speed of grinding is almost as the swiftest running horse to the slowest one that walks, and the former seldom in order, and the latter seldom out of order, one too a running, and the other walking, the one doing her work with great labour, pain and cost to the owner, the other with ease and pleasure to its owner, and attended with little or no cost, after the first cost and patent fees. The principle upon which these mills are built, and the materials of which they are made can never be supplanted, and the ease and elegance of their grinding can never be eclipsed, so long as water runs, and corn grows.

Gentlemen wishing further communication upon this subject, will please address a line to Messrs. Rucker's, postpaid, directed to Salisbury: they can operate upon any head of water from 4½ feet and upwards, and promise a very fine improvement. Our mill has only five feet plane water in the penstock. All they wish is a mill dam, a fore bay, a pair of mill stones, and from ten to twenty days, with a few hands to perfect the work. They have mills now grinding they say in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, from one to three hundred bushels per day. If there be any mill wrights in this State who can beat this plan of grinding, let them *speak out*, or cease putting up their geared mills which it is their constant business to pull down and demolish.

To conclude: when we see our mill now in operation with all its improved advantages, and look upon our old establishment torn out, and placed upon the ground with its great weighty and ponderous wheels, and small wheels and mill crows both great and small now placed one upon another, and alternately contemplate the new mill in comparison with the old, and see the superior advantages of one over that of the other; the great cost and complication of the one, and the simplicity and perfect adaptation of means to ends of the other. We are forcibly reminded of what the eloquent Doctor Roberson once said upon a former occasion. "That the whole fabric of human errors is tumbling into ruins, and will leave nothing behind but the memories of its crimes and the Jubilee of its eternal destruction.

JOSEPH HALL,
NEWBERRY F. HALL.
August 10, 1839, 1t

This is to certify that I have read the above statement, and have also seen and examined the said Mills with great care, and do state to the best of my knowledge and belief that all that has been said in behalf of the said mills is substantially correct. I held the watch myself and saw the said mills grind one bushel of meal in 4 minutes.

July 29, 1839. H. H. DENT, Mill Wright.

Attention! Officers 64th Regiment.

Head-Quarters,
Salisbury, August 9, 1839.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 17th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with muskets for drill.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Comd't.
J. M. Brown, Adjutant. [August 9, 1839.—2t

MR. ALLEN'S SCHOOL.

THE Summer Session will close on Friday, the 9th inst., and the School will be re-opened on Monday, the 9th September next.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN.
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1839. tf.

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.
Fulton, March 28, 1839 tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county, on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the sight of his left eye is injured, and that he belongs to *George Cooper*, of Fairfield District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sh'ff.*
Salisbury, June 21, 1839. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

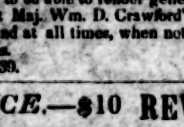
Wilmington, Delaware,
June 24, 1839.

THE undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of the late Hezekiah Niles, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general Index all complete, comprising a period of *Twenty-four years*, with a number of sets including the second and third, and fourth series, from Sept. 1817, to Sept. 1839, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who have been, or are now subscribers to the work.—She would also beg leave to state, that yielding to the imperious *necessity* which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased, in the hands of *Phillip Reigart*, of the City of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him—all the Books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States, to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children; eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'ix.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



(Having located himself in Salisbury,)

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the Village, and the surrounding country. He hopes from his experience and untiring attention to the duties of his profession, to be able to render general satisfaction. His office is at Maj. Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, where he may be found at all times, when not absent on professional duties.

May 17, 1839. tf

NOTICE.—$10 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Monday night the 1st instant, a bright sorrel horse, about 15 and a half hands high, left eye out, 3 white feet, blaze in his face. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said horse, at Jackson Hill, Davidson County, N. C.

JEREMIAH ADDERTON.
July 12, 1839. tf

Valuable Land and Mills.

THE Subscribers wishing to sell the above real Estate, take this method of informing the Public that they now offer for sale that valuable tract of land; containing 330 acres, lying in the County of Davidson on the Yadkin River, and on the main road leading from Lexington to Fulton and Mocksville. On the premises is a

SAW AND GRIST MILL;

Also, a Distillery calculated to do an extensive business, with three large Stills and vessels newly fitted up. The land is well suited for raising grain, and is situated in the midst of a grain growing neighborhood.

The purchaser can have possession this Fall.—Any person wishing to view the premises or contract for the same will please call on the Subscribers living near the premises.

REBECCA CRUMP,
THOMAS CRUMP.
Davidson County, N. C., June 21, 1839. 1:10t

Moffat's Pills and Bitters

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1,700 lbs of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.
May 1st. 1839. 29:1y

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

Town Property for Sale.

I WILL offer for Sale on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, the following real Estate:

No. 1—One house and lot in the great North-west square of Salisbury, known as the tavern house.
" 2—The house adjoining, kept as a grocery.
" 3—A new dwelling-house, with all necessary outhouses, adjoining the same.
" 4—A house and lot, on Main street, opposite Wm. Howard's, with back lot.

Also, 53 acres of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, under a high state of cultivation.

All the above will be sold on good terms privately; if not disposed of sooner, they will be sold on the day above mentioned. JOHN JONES.
Salisbury, N. C., August 2, 1839. ts

Beef! Beef!!

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDS to furnish the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity with BEEF, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and oftener if required, as soon as Beeves can be procured; he tenders his thanks for past patronage, and hopes to be enabled to please all who will again patronize him.

HENRY SMITH.
July 19, 1839 tf

LATER STILL.

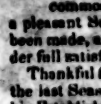
C. B. & O. K. WHEELER,

ARE just receiving and opening a fresh supply of *Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Spirits*, Tobacco, &c., which, added to their former stock on hand, make their assortment complete.

They now have it in their power to supply all orders from Physicians, Merchants, Painters, &c., throughout the surrounding country, as low as any other establishment in the State.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

Land for Sale.



THE Subscriber, as agent for Hetty Scott, James Scott, and Mary Scott, who intend moving to the West, offers for sale the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract containing 415 acres, the residence of the late John Scott, situated five miles from Salisbury, on the main road to Charlotte, N. C., having much cleared land and valuable Meadows, with a large and commodious dwelling house, a double barn, cribs, kitchens and other out houses—all in good repair—with the best of water.

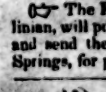
One other Tract of 415 acres, adjoining the above, and on both sides of Crain creek, having on it a Grist Mill and 70 acres cleared; and a fine Meadow at the head of the pond.

As a public stand it is well known; as a private residence it is a desireable place.

A waggon, horses and negroes will be taken in payment. A young negro girl is wanted, for which a fair price will be given.

☞ The above Lands will be rented or leased, if not sold, this Fall by me. A. W. BRANDON.
July 26, 1839. 3m or tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it up in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 1y

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment. J. W. HAMPTON.
Catawba Springs, Lincoln co., N. C., May 31, 1839. tf

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, and the South Carolinian, will publish the above to the amount of $3, each, and send their accounts to the Post-Master, Catawba Springs, for payment. J. W. H.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Newark Cider,	Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,	Albany Ale,
Wines and	Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*
Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.
Salisbury, April 4, 1839. tf

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by Solomon Hall, living on 4th Creek in this County, a

STRAY BARE MULE,

of a dark bay color, judged to be two or three years old, and appraised according to law by Stuart Campbell, Otho Gillespie, and Samuel Lucky, to be worth forty dollars.

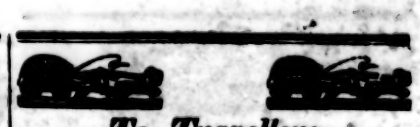
JOHN I. SHAVER. Ranger.
Salisbury, August 2, 1839. tf

Presbytery of Concord.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet in this Town on Wednesday, September 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The members of Presbytery are requested to stop at the house of the Subscriber, as they enter the Town, to be directed to their places of lodging.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.
Salisbury, N. C., August 2, 1839. tp.



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

NEW JEWELRY, &c.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Heath Tract.

THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.
Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the

Spring Fashions for 1839,

by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for Turning shafts, &c.; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacob Waynesburg, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Millwright. He will also make calculations for waterwheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.
Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

Look at This.

SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. H. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.
January 24, 1839. tf

POETIC RECESS.

From Shelley's Adonais.

Go thou to Rome—at once the paradise,
The grave, the city, and the wilderness,
And where its wrecks like shattered mountains rise,
And flowing weeds, and fragrant copses, dress
The bones of Desolation's nakedness,
Pass, till the spirit of the spot shall lead
Thy footsteps to a slope of green access,
Where, like an infant's smile, over the dead
A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread.

And gray walls moulder round, on which dull Time
Feeds, like slow fire upon a hoary brand;
And one keen pyramid, with wedge sublime,
Pavilioning the dust of him who planned
This refuge for his memory, doth stand
Like flame transformed to marble; and beneath
A field is spread, on which a newer band
Have pitched in Heaven's smile their camp of death,
Weltering in the sun like a life-extinguished breath.

Here pause, these graves are all too young as yet
To have outgrown the sorrow which consigned
Its charge to each; and if the seal is set,
Here, on the fountain of a mourning mind,
Break it not thou! too surely shalt thou find
Thine own well full, if thou returnest home,
Of tears and gall. From the world's bitter wind
Seek shelter in the shadow of the tomb,
What Adonais is, why fear we to become?

The one remains, the many change and pass,
Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows fly;
Life, like a dome of many colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity,
Until death tramples it to fragments—die,
If thou would'st be with that which thou dost seek!
Follow where all is fled!—Rome's azure sky,
Flowers, ruins, statues, music, words, are weak
The glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak.

VARIEY.

Frederic II., and Monopoly.—Frederic's grand instrument in political economy was the establishment of monopolies. Whether an act was to be encouraged, or the balance of trade adjusted, a monopoly was expedient. Thus the exclusive privilege was granted to one family, of supplying Berlin and Potsdam with firewood; the price was instantly doubled; and the king received eight thousand a year of the profits.—Well did the celebrated Helvetius remark of some applications for such contracts, upon which the king demanded his sentiments. "Sire, you need not trouble yourself with reading them through; they all speak the same language—*we beseech your Majesty to grant us leave to rob your people of such a sum*; in consideration of which, we engage to pay you a certain share of the pillage."

Whitewash is one of the best things in the world to promote health and cleanliness. It also covers a multitude of dirt, as a cloak conceals the rents in an old garment. Some farm houses look black and unsightly, while the crevices in the wood admit the rain. Perhaps they are not worth painting—but a coat of whitewash, which costs but a few hours of labor, with water and lime does the work. They look fresh and clean, and during a year the wash is soiled but little. We commend a coat of this to every man who has an unpainted house, both on the score of beauty and taste, as well as to cleanliness and the preservation of his building.—*Northampton Courier.*

Turkish Jest.—One of his neighbors once went to Nasserdin, and solicited the loan of a rope.—The Khodjah went into his house, and, after a delay of several minutes, returned and told the borrower that the rope was in use tying up flour.—"What do you mean?" said the neighbor; "how can a rope be used to bind up flour?" A rope may be applied to any use," replied the Khodjah, "when I do not want to lend it."

Temptation vs. Temperance.—"It's always the way," said Mr. Bannaker, "if your destiny leads you into public station, you must expect to be subjected to temptations which other people is free from, Mr. Weller." "Precisely what my uncle said von he went into the public line," remarked Sam, "and worry right the old gen'lm'n was, for he drank himself to death in something less than a quarter."

Independence.—A beggar, while drinking some cider at a farm house down east, which, by the way, was hard enough to make a pig squeal—was asked if he would accept a little bread and cheese. "No, I thank you," said the codger, "it's as much as I can do to drink your cider—letting alone your victuals."

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual struts in Broadway, steps up to him and inquired, "How much rent do you ask for these houses?"—"What the devil do you ask me that question for?" replied the dandy. "Faith and I thought the whole street belonged to ye," replied the Irishman.

"Don't you think we had better sell out and move to the western country?" said an old woman at Lowell, Mass., to her husband, after hearing the Rev. Mr. Miller preach upon his favorite subject, the world is to be destroyed in 1843.

A country girl attending a Quaker meeting, was asked by a friend how she liked it. "Like it!—why I see no sense in sitting for hours without saying a word, it is enough to kill the d—l. "Yea, my dear," replied he, "that is just what we want."

Tillotson says that it is a great mark of the corruption of our natures, and what ought to humble us extremely, and excite the exercise of our reason to a nobler and juster sense, that we cannot see the use and pleasure of our comforts, but by the want of them.

Household Affairs.—A domestic informed his master that the house was on fire. "Tell your mistress of it," said he, "for I do not meddle with household affairs."

Here's an Example.—There is a man somewhere in the Southern States, who celebrates his birthday by squarring up with the printer. His match is no where to be found.

"I don't know where that boy got his temper; he did not take it from me." "Why, no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any;" was the affectionate reply of the *sposa*.

It is bad enough when men agree to cheat each other; but to call in the lawyers to cheat both parties, is a great deal *badder*.

What is harder than earning money? Collecting it.

The mind that does not run upon a level is always in danger of being overturned.

Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most, grows two thereby.

Lawyers.—Peter the Great of Russia, said that he had but two lawyers in his dominions, and that it is his intention to hang one of them, in order to secure concord among his subjects. The emperor of China has issued an edict to suppress "the multiplying of these people—a class fond of generating discord."

Religion is the safeguard of patience, and the bond of social order.

What's in a Name.—The New Hampshire Whig says, it once heard of a facetious person whose name was "New," who named his first child "Something," as it was "Something New." His second was christened "Nothing," it being Nothing New."

Life.—Life is like opium, it excites us a little at first, and then leaves us sleepy, weary, and disgusted.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

Why is the north wind like a soldier? It goeth where it *listeth*.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

20 doz. German Grass Sythes,
75 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
100 kegs White Lead,
250 bars Tire Iron, 1¼, 1½ & 1¾ inches wide.
200 bottles Snuff,
6 pieces Het Anchor Bolting Cloths,
3,000 lbs. bar Lead,
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

ALSO, IN STORE.

75 bags Coffee, 22 hhds. Sugar,
24 hhds. Molasses, 30 sacks Salt,
6 casks Rice.

by J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

HE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.

February 7, 1839. tf

THOMAS SANDFORD,

Commission and forwarding

MERCHANT,

WILMINTON, N. C.

Refer to—

Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, John Huske & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Wilkings, C. J. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Curtis & Myrover, } *Fayetteville.*

June 21, 1839. 3m

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—*The universal estimation* in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters* are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow-creatures, than from interested considerations, that the Proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain.—The Proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other vexations of the Nervous class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinct applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters, or box of Pills.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE.*

It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners," when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that *Fever and Ague* is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *Life Medicines* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but, if persevered in, effect a *permanent cure*; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendancy to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the person, and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other chronic complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a *positive and radical cure* of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. Moffat that the *Life Medicines* are the only medicines that will *thoroughly* effect a removal of this most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older States, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last, to sink under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the *Fever and Ague*. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado become a desert, and the word, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the *Life Medicines*, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

Fever and Ague is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

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The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. Cress & Boger, in this Town, who are Agents for the same.

Salisbury, N. C., July 26, 1839. tf

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the *six hundred prize holders.*

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application* being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.
156 Broadway, New York.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!! $500,000!!!
$25,000!!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000!!
2 Prizes of - - $15,000!!
3 Prizes of - - $10,000!!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,
The richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in
This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers.
Sylvester & Co., 156 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at		500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str. - Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500 valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127 ft. 11 in. deep—Rented at $1,000—valued at		15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each,		25,000
1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each		20,000
1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders'—100 each,		15,000
1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, $100 each,		10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto, —$100 each,		10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		10,000
1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each		5,000
1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		5,000
1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		2,500
1 " 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each,		1,500
1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		1,500
20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 " each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 " each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20::::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain Six Hundred Prizes, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such Prize as may be drawn to its numbers, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

TAILORING BUSINESS.

J. N. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

Warrants for sale here.

The Healing Springs.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now enlarging his Establishment at the

HEALING SPRINGS

in Davidson county, and making various improvements for the better accommodation of all who may call on him. He has now opened his house and is ready to receive all those who may favor him with their company, and he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay easy and comfortable. He will have more rooms than during the last Summer, they will be better fitted up, and his table shall be abundantly supplied with the best the county affords.

The Healing Springs of Davidson, are known to be as fine Calybeate water as ever flowed out of the earth. They have long been celebrated for the healing and invigorating effects of the water. Hundreds of invalids who have visited them, can bear testimony to their HEALTH-RESTORING QUALITIES.

These Springs are situate four miles East of the Yadkin River, in the midst of the mountains where the air is cool, pure, and refreshing. They are distant from Salisbury about 18 miles, and from Lexington about 12 miles:—good roads leading from each place.

The Subscriber flatters himself that those who may honor him with their company when they leave shall have no cause to be dissatisfied either with the waters, or with himself. His charges shall, in all cases, be moderate. WILLIAM HARRIS.

July 19, 1839. tf

We have always esteemed the "*Healing Springs*" of Davidson to be very fine Calybeate waters, and have been celebrated for many years for their strengthening, and invigorating qualities. These Springs are located in the midst of a range of considerable mountains, where the air is pure and pleasant. We are glad to see that Mr. Harris is fitting up the Establishment for the accommodation of visitors, and we hope he will receive the encouragement which the waters, and his attentions so well deserve.

CH'S. FISHER, JNO. L. HENDERSON,
JAS. R. DODGE, R. MAGNAMARA,
R. W. LONG, JUNIUS SNEED,
SAM'L. HARGRAVE.

April 18, 1839.

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.P.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Maccaubo Snuff; 1 box best Cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. Lueco Mitchell on account, will please settle the same on or before the 10th day of August next. Those who fail to do so, need not expect further indulgence. Application may be made for settlement, either to Major Sneed or myself. A. HENDERSON, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., July 19, 1839. 4t

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

June 7, 1839. tf

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the **Stone Cutting Business,** and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 998 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 608, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,353, lying on Lick creek.
" 13—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32-6m.